a cause celebre in its day of course It is said that Judge Harrison borrowed money of some of the defendants. Anyway at the November, 1868 the cause was tried before a jury of twelve: Armenius S. Buzzard, Zane B. Grimes, Sam'l A. McCarthy, Jas. H. Duncan, Wm. E. Johnson, John Morrison, Jr., David Grimes, Sr., Andrew Wanless, John Sharp [son of William.] Cyrus Kelly John Kee, and John Moore [son of Aaron].

The defense pleaded the statute of limitations and not guilty. After hearing the evidence the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" as to all of the defendants except Capt. Jacob W. Marshall. They were out over night and then brought in a verdict of $500 damages against Captain Marshall.

It is said that the parties compromised the suit afterwards. The record ends here.

RETURN YE WANDERING SHEEP

Grover Cleveland has written a piece for the Saturday Evening Post on the subject, "The Plight of Democracy and its Remedy." We should think that as he had something to do with sending us over to the Populists in 1896 he might be be able to suggest some way to get us back.

He holds that the Democratic party must always contain a large number of thinkers who will not follow their leader blind. That those leaders must be true to their trust or a large number of the rank and file will be alienated.

We must return to the broad principles of Democracy summed up by him as standing as champion popular rights, for the strict observance of the Constitution, and equality of the people before the law. That the Democratic party should not be one of temporary opportunity and shifty expedients depending on a popular prejudice or misapprehension.

He condemns the "free silver delusion" as belonging to the Populists and Republicans, and says that after we were defeated in 1896 it was immediately announced that in four years we fight the unequal contest over again. He says too there is nothing in claiming among ourselves to have superior party virtue, or in recrimination. He wants less leadership and dictation and he winds up with the request that the rank and file be given a chance. His hindsight, like ours, is better than his foresight.

With the Democratic party in the condition it now is even Grover Cleveland can give it a kick. Our trouble all along has been that we have been joined to his idols, and of all of them Grover Cleveland was the worst. It took two campaigns of Bryan to recover our old tone. We feel sure that the next campaign we will go in for generalities and leave specialties alone, and above all support principles not men.

With Grover Cleveland in retirement, and William J. Bryan, the happy editor of a weekly newspaper, receiving cordwood and potatoes on subscription, we can go into the next campaign with principles so broad that the entire country can unite under the platform, and our "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1900.

Assets,	$26,646,729
Liabilities,	$21,82,0 31
General Surplus,	$5,534,697
Income,	$24,605,343
Insurance Written,	$74,432,743
Insurance Gained,	$10,493,367
Insurance in Force,	$197,406,125
Policies in Force,	20,820

E. S. TURNER, Gen. Agt.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Herbert Echols, Dist. Agt.
Marlinton, W. Va.

The Western Favorite.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the favorite with the people wherever it has been introduced. It is pleasant and safe to take and always cures. It is intended for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and will cure any cough that can be cured. It is the most successful remedy in use for bronchitis and for the cough following la grippe. It is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in severe cases of whooping cough. It has been used in many epidemics of this dreaded disease with perfect success. It is the only remedy that will prevent the cough from assuming the paroxysmal or suffocating form. It is the only remedy that will loosen the cough and relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy. It is the only remedy that will lessen the severity of the disease and shorten its duration. It is the only remedy that will prevent pneumonia. It is the only remedy that will prevent consumption. It is the only remedy that will prevent death from whooping cough. It is the only remedy that will prevent the cough from assuming the paroxysmal or suffocating form. It is the only remedy that will loosen the cough and relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy. It is the only remedy that will lessen the severity of the disease and shorten its duration. It is the only remedy that will prevent pneumonia. It is the only remedy that will prevent consumption. It is the only remedy that will prevent death from whooping cough.

THE CONTINENTAL SABBATH.

Martin Luther said, according to last week's Times. "The Ten Commandments do not apply to us Gentiles and Christians, but only to the Jews." That of itself is enough to show that he held a false view of the Sabbath. Apply his saying to any one of the ten commandments, other than the fourth, and see. It proves too much. It cuts too deep. Is the 1st commandment a dead letter now-a-days? Has the 2nd, or the 3rd, or the 5th no binding force now? May a Christian violate the 3rd or 8th law of the decalogue and be guiltless, because, forsooth, the decalogue no longer applies to us Gentiles and Christians but on to the Jews?" If, then, the other nine are all still in force—and surely they are, nem. con.—by what right will one filch the fourth from the very bosom of the decalogue, and say it is now null and void?

The truth is, Luther (and Calvin too, alas!) made a mistake about this, which mistake the church has since seen, and in part corrected. In the violence of their revulsion from Roman Catholic legalism they swung to an extreme equally untenable. That those great and good men should have been in the wrong about some things is no wonder. The marvel is that, coming out of midnight darkness into the dazzling blaze of day, they were right about so many things and erred in so few. Thus their error has lived after them to this day on the Continent of Europe, so that the Continental Sabbath is a holiday, not a holy day; and after this Continental Sabbath, it seems, our editor's bowels yearn mig tily.

The Westminister Assembly did indeed bring back the church, at least in England and Scotland, from the false position which the reformer's zeal had hurried it. But says the "Times:" "Not until 1644 was the proper observance of the Sabbath enjoined, and that by the Westminister standards of faith." True, undoubtedly, most true. But, taken in its connexion and in the spirit of the editorial, it implies to the casual reader that never before 1644 was the day kept religiously, that the Westminister divines simply discovered a Jewish institution, and imposed it on the church. To this we object.

On the day of the resurrection first (John 20, 19) and on the very next Sunday (John 20, 26) and on the eighth Sunday, (Acts 2, 1) and on Sunday in Troa, (Acts 20, 7) and on Sunday in Corinth, (1 Cor. 16, 2) we see assemblies for divine worship. Before John died Sunday came to be known as the Lord's day. (Rev. 1, 10.) The fathers, from A. D. 100 and onward, bear testimony to the religious observance of the first day of the week. And we venture the opinion that not a single Sabbath passed between the resurrection and 1644 but that it was kept religiously, with greater or less fidelity. But the "proper observance" was first taught in *modern times* by the Westminister Assembly.

Our Savior did say little to encourage Sabbath observance. Little was needed then. His was a day of "Sabbatarianism run mad"—a time to draw rein, rather than to give the spur.

To Paul's readers, "the sabbath days" of Col. 2, 16, meant Saturdays and other sacred days of the Jewish ceremonial. The word "Sabbath" in the New Testament never means Sunday, "the Lord's day." Paul relieves Gentile Christians from the Jews' Sabbaths (Saturdays) and "new moons" and "holy days" and "times." But as to the Lord's day, that is quite another question. About that he says nothing in that year. The question is, we think, beside the mark.

So it remembered, the Sabbath day is not originally a Jewish institution. "It was made for man," not for the Jews only. It did not come into the world with the Mosaic economy, and does not pass away with the Jewish economy. It is from creation. (Gen 2, 3) and continued to the end of the age. (Matt 5, 17-19.) A command is no more thing to the Lawgiver. It does not all about railroads and changed conditions when he wrote the ten commandments.

tended to make Chicago a godly city. Whoever adopts that view will see a retrograde movement all along the line of his Christian virtues.

Let such ideas prevail and away goes the working man's day of rest, and at home, and for religion. Thousands of railroad men must work seven days out of seven already. A Christian (?) public puts them under that thraldom, pays to have them ordered out every day in the week. These railroad men are about the most capable and sterling men of the country, courageous men, men to ride a bouncing locomotive over these mountains at midnight, and with a steady pulse. Naturally the best of men, as a class they are irreligious. Why? They have no Sunday. Christians wont let them have it. It is to be hoped that the good people of Pocahontas will not be so cruelly exacting of the men who serve them on the railroad. Listen how Mrs Havergal, England's Mrs Sangster, wrote of the Continental Sabbath as she saw it:

"They know no holy sabbath rest; and yet above, around,
The trees are waving solemnly with a deep and holy sound.

* * * * *

"They heed it not! But with song and glee the hallowed hours are passed;
The blessings which Sabbath brings aside are lightly cast;
And 'neath the sparkling wavelets of unsatisfied delight
Is a dark, deep stream of weary toil from morn to welcome night.

"There are some who listen eagerly while told of Sabbath rest,—
As thirsty desert pilgrim hears of Arcby the blest:
Mid their changeless seven days labor they drop a tear:
Ah would to God we might have an English Sabbath here.
"Sad is their lot! but there are those within our own dear land,
Who would forgo for us such fetters and burst our golden band;
Who sink in deeper bondage yet in striving to be free,
And know that our Father's law is truest Liberty."

The above has been written to bear testimony against an evil, which we expect to see "increase unto more ungodliness."

W. McC. White,
Lewisburg, W. Va.,
Dec. 24, 1900.

MANILLA AND THE PHILIPPINES

Last Friday a many colored car came to Ronceverte and took up its proud position on a side track. It was labeled "Manilla and the Philippines" and an announcement was made that it was open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. and that the admittance was 10 cents. The porter at the hotel informed us that it seemed to be a car from the Philippines.

Ten cents soon solved the problem as to what it was. It seems that a Dr Webb was sent out as a war correspondent for a paper called "Scraps." We judge from the name of the paper that is devoted more or less exclusively to war news.

While there he gathered together curios sufficient to fill a car and now he hurries from place to place, exhibiting his collection.

The first thing that caught the writer's eye was an aged villager gazing intently at a jar of cinnamon bark, entitled, "Cinnamon Bark from the Philippines." His companion was observing with rapt attention a jar filled with rice, labeled, "Rice from the Philippines."

A picture of a colored lady was entitled, "Dr Webb's laundress." A couple of trace chains were of the shackles knocked off of the three hundred prisoners in the Spanish dungeons, and owed their charm to the fact they had been worn by the Filipino prisoner instead of a mule.

In another place was a document as it grows in those faraway islands. This alone was worth the price of admission. It seems that a cocoanut in its entirety is about as big as a good sized pumpkin. In the centre is the nut that we know in confidence. In our poor weak way we had supposed that the monkeys gave us *we see it in the shops*, when as a matter of fact it is but such a fruit as we rarely see with the exception of the pumpkin.

It was a very instructive exhibition that we spent in the car. It reminded one of a backward of the Race Course Institution.

A man might improve on the idea by getting a circular notice from the Pocahontas Land Company that the Philippines are now open for settlement. All one would have to do would be to get a house and lot, and a farm, and a few cattle, and a few chickens, and a few pigs, and a few sheep, and a few goats, and a few horses, and a few mules, and a few oxen, and a few cows, and a few calves, and a few lambs, and a few kids, and a few colts, and a few fillies, and a few mares, and a few stallions, and a few geldings, and a few barrows, and a few boars, and a few sows, and a few gilts, and a few shoats

The Pocahontas Times,

Bear, Land o' Cakes and brither Scots,
Frae Maidenkirk to Johnny Groats,
If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede ye tent it;
A chiel's among you takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent it. – BURNS

Local Events.

Marlinton is now an express office.

Joe Hannah was here from Cass Monday.

G. K. Gay and family are now housekeeping in Marlinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wallace were in Marlinton New Year's day.

Misses Mollie and Gertie Smith spent several days in Ronceverte.

Mrs. C. L. Harvey and children, of Luray, arrived in Marlinton Saturday.

Wm. T. Moore, of Browns Creek, was in Marlinton Monday on a business errand.

Harry R. Echols is still selling Cod Liver Oil and Comp. Extract Sarsaparilla at 75c.

Miss Mable Ligon returned to her home ot Clover Lick last Saturday from a visit to the Levels.

Full account of the meeting of County Court next week. It meets this week on the day we go to press [Wednesday.]

Georgia, five year old daughter of Isaac Sharp, is recovering from a very malignant attack of scarlet fever.

A. Harrison & Co. are selling off their stock below cost in order to save the trouble and expense of moving it in their new building.

John H. Eggleston, of Falling Springs, took his six year old daughter to the Johns Hopkins Hospital to be operated on for appendicitis.

A Beaver Creek a lumber tram road branches off and leads up Beaver Creek. It is owned by the the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, of Covington.

Mohn & Brancher, of Millmont, Pa., have bought some timber land near Cass, and will have several mills in operation there before April next. They are in the market for more timber.

Dr. Garth, of Rockfort, Virginia, spent several days in Marlinton on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Eshard. He predicts a prosperous future for Marlinton. He left for home Monday afternoon.

S. J. Boggs, of Huntersville, with his sons, Jacob and Groter, boarded the train Monday afternoon for Dayton, Va., where the boys will enter as pupils of the Shenandoah Seminary.

H. C. Boughton, the superintendent of the Greenbrier Division, was in Marlinton last Thursday. He is a very pleasant gentleman and has great reputation as a railroad man. His offices will be at Ronceverte.

Charles Jones, a negro laborer on the railway, lost his reason December 9th and has been oblivious of his surroundings ever since. He was committed by Justice Girone last Saturday. He is from Lynchburg, Virginia.

Forty per cent off on coal bills, if you buy a Wonder Coal Stove. Science has demonstrated that soft coal contains 40 per cent gas. The trouble has been that in ordinary stoves nearly all the gas has been permitted to escape with the smoke up the chimney. With a Wonder you are enabled to utilize all this gas for fuel, saving forty per cent on your coal bill, which soon pays for the stove. I have one for sale cheap. Come and see what we have to offer. Also a few more sales made. Sold exclusively by THE GOLDEN STORE.

Important changes will be made in enlarging the railroad yards at Ronceverte. The freight depot is to be moved back to make room for more tracks. Every thing points to the extension of the Greenbrier Division into Rosedale.

There is only one way for a woman to be beautiful; it is an old fashioned way but effective. It consists in being born so. She should always choose her parents with great care. This is the rule for the beauty of the "Quick" typewriter suits I am selling. It is endowed with the beauty so characteristic of the modern machine. The chamber not will look and act any home, and what is good for a king is good enough for most of us.—THE GOLDEN STORE.

Marlinton, W. Va.

Engine for New Railroad.

A first step which engines must go over the line has been made by the Virginian Railway and Lumber Company. It is the locomotive climbing test and to be known that can be made. The road seems to be for the purpose of giving power to her operating wants. The engine and tender are now in service. It was not a large one as compared with some that have been built for the road, but it is a powerful one for its size. It has been named the Pocahontas, in honor of the county in which it was built

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cahoose, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets work with nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you but 10 cents to start, and will keep you well back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

It is the law in Maine that the bounty for bears must be paid when the animal's nose is shown, and in New Hampshire the money is payable on exhibition of the ears.

Good Position.

Trustworthy men wanted to travel. Experience not absolutely necessary. For particulars, address Pacific Tea Co., Boston City, Va.

The island of Formosa, now a Japanese possession, will soon have a new railway line of great importance. It will be built by a syndicate of Japanese capitalists.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Six hundred "cow punchers" (cowboys) of Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado were included in Canada's Volunteers for the front in South Africa.

Happiness cannot be bought, but one of the great hindrances to its attainment can be removed by Allen's Pepsin Pills. Try them.

When shrapnel bursts the bullets go forward; its common shell the fragments fly in all directions.

Bootblacks may not do business in Boston on Sunday.

Carter's Ink

is used by millions, which is a sure proof of its quality. Send for free booklet, "Inklings." Address Carter's Ink Co., Boston, Mass.

Chicago woman bookkeepers will demand the eight-hour day.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A MOORISH EVENING.

Frags Rewaade the Moon from Neighboring Brica.

Now the green tea goes round, brewed in a metal pot, which stalks of mint and cubes of beetroot sugar—sickly concoction, in truth, but preferable to the spiced coffee that is the only alternative in a land where the sons of men appreciate neither alcohol nor cold drinks of any sort, and the daughters of men lend not the grace of their presence to the festive board. Quantity, however, makes up for quality, and the tiny cups are replenished a dozen times ere the wealthier visit has paid his last compliment, and gienoed longingly at his drowsy mule that has just abandoned its third attempt to bite the near leg of the soldier slumbering just out of reach. And with him the saintly visitor, gathering up his rag and clasping his alms, glides away, assuring his host that he may at his special intercession perhaps have the top attic of a *pavilion in Paradise.*

The Moorish evening follows swiftly on the day. Its sight on the evening Hawks and bats are cavorting and whistling overhead; from serenade the moon from a neighboring ditch, breeding place of mosquitos, *scorpions* and centipedes manifest in langid profusion from the foot of crumbling masonry and prospect for plump feet fitting loosely in their yellow slippers. And, whereas great numbers of the people who go gadding about among business and occupations, now trying this new trying thing and now according, plishing anything.

There are many who exhibit this frailty in matters of religion. They are not sure about anything that pertains to their soul or their eternal welfare. Now they are Unitarians, and now they are Universalists, and now they are Presbyterians, and now they are nothing at all. They are tost quite sure that the Bible was inspired or if inspired whether the words or the ideas were inspired or whether only part of the book was inspired. They think at one time that the story in Genesis about *the garden of Eden is a history, and the* months after they think it an allegory. At one time they think the book of Job describes what really occurred, but the next time they think it of other stuff as a drama. Now they believe all the miracles, and at once they interpret them away to show how these scenes had nothing in them supernatural, but can be accounted for by natural causes. Now they believe among religious theories and never satisfied. All their confidence is put away, and why do they not render a verdict? If they cannot make up their mind with all the data in hand, how can they ever do it? There are all the archaeological confirmations of the Bible brought to view by the Palestine Exploration Fund. Then there are the bricks of Babylon, the letter "N" impressed on the bricks of Nebuchadnezzar, showing that he was not a myth—and the farther the shovel of the antiquarian goes down the more are developed *of that most wonderful city of all time.* Professor Hailprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, presents us tablets found in the far East rattifying and explaining Scriptural statements. Nothing can be in variance with the Bible. As the builders in Jerusalem to-day dig for the foundation of new I see they turn up with their shovels the stones of the arsenals that were used for burned offerings of the temple ages ago, demonstrating the truth of the Bible story about the sacrifices of lambs and bullocks and pigeons. Nothing can be found to contradict anything in the Bible, but everything discovering on unexpected page seems to bring out the truth of the Book and add new proofs to its inspiration. It is a book that is to be read, not to be studied. It is a book that is to be read by the fireside, by the wayside, by the seaside, by the roadside, by the bedside. It is a good book for every human being to peruse upon the cars and on the steamboat. It is the book of books for young men, whether it is the book of the day or the book of all time.

So, then, there are those who put about the Bible and about the Christian religion and on them for a proper service a few years ago, and they have not come back to it since. They have gone off into worldliness and into dissipation and into practice sports and morals and trust and into many forms of sin that they would not have indulged in had they been faithful to their vows.

But, how the professors of religion are responsible for the most of the scoffing in these days. Instead of being a help to the world they are a hindrance. Instead of being a light to the world they are a darkness. Instead of being a power for God they are a weakness. Instead of being a blessing to the world they are a curse. Instead of being a joy to the world they are a sorrow. Instead of being a comfort to the world they are a discomfort. Instead of being a strength to the world they are a weakness. Instead of being a success to the world they are a failure. Instead of being a victory to the world they are a defeat. Instead of being a triumph to the world they are a disaster. Instead of being a glory to the world they are a shame. Instead of being a crown to the world they are a disgrace. Instead of being a delight to the world they are a misery

HE POCAHONTAS TIMES.

"Nullius Addictus Jurare in Verba Magistri."

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, JANUARY 10, 1901. $1.00 PER YEAR.

MAP SHOWING WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION'S CENTRE.

The New Centre of Population in the United States

The census bureau has declared Columbus, Ind., the centre of population of the United States. Columbus is in Bartholomew County, on the east fork of *White River, in the finest* farming land in Indiana. The city has 8130 inhabitants, an increase of 1309 since 1890.

Since 1800 the centre of population of the United States has shifted a little to the north and a little to the west. It is still in the State of Indiana, *not far from Columbus,* the capital of Bartholomew County, in the southern central part of the State. On the old pivotal point arises a monolith monument erected there May 10, 1901, by the Chicago Herald. On one of the sides of the column is the following inscription:

CENTRE OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
85 deg. 32 m. 53 s. W. Long.
39 deg. 11 m. 56 sec. N. Lat.
ERECTED BY
THE CHICAGO HERALD.

This monument was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies *by the people of* Columbus and the contiguous country. Eloquent addresses were delivered by notable Indiana orators and lively interest was felt in the event by the entire Hoosier State. The centre was then about twenty miles east of Columbus. It is now about seven miles *north of the same city. Hence it is* moving north and west.

In time, with the great increase in population which is coming for the Northwest, it may shift to Chicago. It is by no means impossible that changes in the growth of the population will bring the centre, even if it is carried *west of the west shore of Lake* Michigan, back to Chicago, where it will remain fixed indefinitely.

The centre of population is the centre of gravity of the population of the country,each individual being assumed to have the same weight. The method of determining that centre is as follows: The population of the country is first distributed by "square degrees," as the area included between consecutive *parallels and meridians is* designated. A point is then assumed tentatively as the centre, and the corrections in latitude and longitude to this tentative position are computed. In 1900 the centre was assumed to be at the intersection of the parallel of 39 degrees, with the meridian of 86 degrees west of Greenwich. This would have made the centre of population of the United States just two *miles due north of Seymour,* in Jackson County, Ind. From this assumed base the verifications were made and the true centre was located.

The movement of the centre has been steadily westward. On the accompanying map its unwavering march toward the west, with occasional dips *to the south and north, is shown. In* 1790 it was east of Baltimore twenty miles, in ten years it had moved forty miles westward. The succession of Louisiana brought it south and west, and in 1820 it was sixteen miles *due between 1860 and 1870, and the* centre moved north, near to Cincinnati. In another decade it had cleared Cincinnati in its westward progress, and in 1870 it had settled in central southern Indiana.

The past ten years has carried the centre westward about twenty miles *and northward about seven miles.* There is no reason to believe that it will not continue on its course with the sun and shift to the north until it settles near Chicago, there to remain.

A FAMOUS BEAUTY.

Lady Maitland, Who is Said to Resemble Good Queen Elenor.

The Viscountess Maitland is one of the artistic beauties of English society belonging to the set that includes the Marchioness of Granby, Lady Poynter and others who make friends of the great artists and are more or less skilful with their own brushes and colors. Lady Maitland is a slim, blonde young Scotch woman, the daughter of a judge, and by marrying the young *viscount she entered the famous* Lauderdale family, than which there are none greater known in Great Britain.

On the death of her father-in-law her husband becomes the fourteenth earl of Lauderdale, and her home will be in the historic and beautiful Thirlstane castle, built by the Lauderdales six centuries ago. It is one of the proud boasts of this ancient Scotch family that the heads of the family *have always married Scotch women,* and that of the thirteen portraits of the countesses of Lauderdale which

VISCOUNTESS MAITLAND.

hang in Thirlstane castle not one but is conspicuously lovely. When the present heir of the earldom chose Miss Elizabeth Grey Williams for his wife he showed that he was no less excellent judge of feminine beauty than his ancestors.

The Viscountess is famous for her abundance of blonde hair, and having been assured of her undoubted *likeness to the good Queen Elenor,* she has had her portrait painted in a gorgeous velvet gown of the twelfth century mode, and in her blonde hair a wonderful pearl diadem, such as Howard's faithful consort wore.

Where to Be Good.

It was a Payne attender car, rather crowded, too, on last Sunday night, to say nothing of two little children, getting up as little room as possible. Indeed, they occupied about as much room as one adult. The boys were evidently of the class which can show the street car conductor a basic lesson. They could not, however, be included in the "bad boy" class. They were evidently not used to getting gently and orderly *and frightful sized in* such a crowded car. Experience had taught them that the best way to get on was to push through the people and back to the rear seats. Finally one said to the other, in a confiding whisper: "Really, you go have to be good in a car, don't you?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Assigned the Seats.

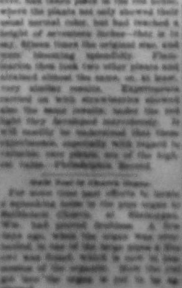
At the close of a performance given by a number of public officials, an old and disappointed actor called on the manager and demanded to know why he had been assigned the worst dressing room of the company. "Why, I had expected to occupy the largest, most handsome one of all," he said. "Well, you see," replied the manager, "I thought you would prefer the one with the least room in it, as you would have to occupy it alone."—Argonaut.

MONUMENT AT THE CENTRE OF POPULATION.

RED GLOW MAKES PLANTS GROW

Plammarion's Investigation of the Influence of Various Kinds of Light on Vegetation.

The experiments in regard to the influence of the different parts of the sunlight upon the growth of plants have been carried on for several years, especially by the famous botanist Sachs, who proved that red rays of the sunlight especially favored the growth of plants and flowers. Such investigations have now been again taken up by M. Camille Flammarion, a celebrated French astronomer. Flammarion established, in connection with the Observatory at Juvisy, near Paris, an experiment station in the form of a small garden, as represented in one of the cuts, where he studied the matter and conducted his experiments. A report recently published contains some interesting points. Flammarion used the double-sided bell-shades, which were filled with colored solutions, and at the same time he provided beds, covered with colored glass. The best results, however, were obtained in four little bell houses, one of which is covered with ordinary window glass, and the other three with blue, green, and red glass. The glass and the three houses was carefully examined, and only those pieces taken *whose intensity* admitted only monochromatic light. Heat and all other conditions are the same in the four houses. The screen like device shown in the other cut represents a number of thermometers made of colored glass — while in the extreme right is a radiometer for the observation of the intensity of the light. Flammarion, first selected for his first experiments a plant from which, through its peculiar forms of growth, we can judge, at any time, of its healthy condition. This was the Mimosa pudica, the well known sensitive plant whose leaves act only upon exterior irritations when the plant is in a perfectly normal condition. Young plants of a tolle erect as inch in height were planted on the same day and in the same manner in all of the four houses, and were carefully attended to. After three months a marked difference was to be seen. Under the blue glass the plants did not die off, but neither did they show any signs of growth. In the white house they were well developed and had grown to an average height of four inches. In the green house the plants were a little etiolated—that is to say, they showed instead of the normal green color a yellow-white



DEMONSTRATING THE INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON VEGETATION.

color, but their development had been magnificent, their height averaging six inches. The greatest development, however, had taken place in the red house, where the plants not only showed their usual normal color, but had reached a height of seventeen inches—that is to say, fifteen times the original size, and were likewise astonishingly flourishing. Flammarion then took two other plants and subjected them to the same treatment, but *under* Experiment carried on with electricity showed also the same results, under the red light they developed marvelously, as with regard to nourishment they contained more than twice the amount of chlorophyll contained in the plants which were grown in the white house. Flammarion's experiments with regard to the influence of different colors upon the growth of plants are to be continued.

Made Fun of Shorty Dunn.

For some time past efforts to secure a suitable home in the county seat for the Kansas Industrial School for Girls have been pending. Governor Stanley has been appointed a commission to locate the institution, and this commission has been visiting various towns and receiving propositions. Among the towns which have been visited is Shorty Dunn's home town. Shorty has been making fun of the proposition to locate the school there, and has been telling the commissioners that the town is not a fit place for the institution. Shorty's townsmen are very much incensed at his action, and say that they will not forget it when he comes to them for favors.—Kansas City Star.

FACTS ABOUT COFFEE.

A Familiar Berry With an Interesting History.

We have been able to grow nearly all sub-tropical fruits and useful vegetable products within our territories, but none of our borders have reached the coffee growing line, says Meehan's Monthly. When twenty degrees north latitude is reached, however, coffee growing is a success, subject, of course, to the freedom from insects, mildews and molds, which seem such serious pests in the coffee grove. The West Indian Islands and the Philippines are within the nature-bounded lines.

The native country of the coffee is not positively known. It is believed to have been brought across the Red Sea from Africa to Arabia many cen-

COFFEE AS IT GROWS.

turies ago, and that the Mountains of *the Moon may have been its original* home. It became popular since Mahomet's time, and to the Arabian Mahomedans we are chiefly indebted for the distribution of the coffee plant over the civilized world.

In tropical Africa, however, where the coffee plant, as we know it, has become a weed, there are a number of species that have not yet been tested, with possibly one species known as Coffea Liberica. It was brought into notice at the American Centennial among the African products. It seems to be free from the troubles that worry the cultivator with the old Coffea Arabica, and is in every way far more robust and productive. The amazed cut will give some idea. *It is said that twelve* pounds of clean coffee berries can be obtained from a five-year-old tree. When our new possessions become settled it will be well worth a trial by the coffee grower.

Gas by the Can.

Gas by the can is a Parisian novelty, according to Sterling Heilig's letter in the New York Press.

These gas fountains—using the word in the French sense—are long, narrow metal boxes, standing upright, of solid construction, to hold compressed illuminating gas, *that by means of rubber* tubes are led to incandescent burners by way of movable lamps like those that stand on centre tables in America.

OPENING A CAN OF GAS.

The gas boxes, sold to the consumer at $5 each, require only to be taken home and set up on shelves. Three form the regulation "battery" for a moderate-sized house, lighting the three rooms which the French light brilliantly. Going from room to room, the

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POWERS IN CHINA.

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t with imperative orders
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being beheaded in a cru-
ntal way. The execution-
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e delegation time to wit-
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even worse than the Chi-

dition of Christian nations
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and raped in a truly Chris-
ever since they have been

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las Times,

and brother Scott, Dorothy Crouse, year cousin,

takin' notes, rent it. - Bowen

Events.

ner is Dead.

ner, general manbrier River Lumied last Friday k.

rector and child.

Knapp's Creek onday.

Renick's Valley. Court.

h Edgar's Music d its duties.

kinson will preach Sunday, Jan. 13.

ervices were held rian church last G. W. Nickell.

Groves and Mrs. arrived here last eir future home.

died out in the se as we have not r cases for several

tead of spreading me as was feared een stamped out eather came.

t mail inspector n Monday to make put the mails on days.

Clover Lick, came the mixed train and spent a day or 're are always glad

Sheeler left Monad where he will ate operation for e eyes. Mrs. Sheeld him.—Clifton

ry will begin bustheir large ware depot. They will land Oil Company's other things.

s, of Clover Creek, n Thursday. He collecting informathe Beverage relathomstas with a view mily chronicles.

as was called to nday by a telegram his brother, Major esperately ill at a city. He went out nday night.

esembles New Amway it is lighted. ed a lantern town. large that it will r to furnish it with

pumps began to to the new 50,000k. Before this the d to obtain water by rocess of pumping from the river.

bridge should be We can remem- was no need for e pass there now as and it is a somefeat especially for

were begun in the h House case last ence, M. O. Hank- ber in attorney, ainsboro, and Conase, Henry Gil- Williams attorneys

y of bread is being our Hebron homeation. It is baked from a mixture of n equal proportions ublic, nutritious and

r Bruffy, of Hills- he leading edmasters was in Marlinton. He reports railroad s encouraging for part of Pocahontas. sources of timber

r, near Marlinton, on two large oaks One of them had an ver ninety years ther a mark made years ago judging e. The trees were st to dismount the ed to saw them ess than a foot in

people were to be the fact that there is ortunate than there ave, and that corn ifting makes them ing right from the ground and four or ne making from up- Pocahontas ng to have a to- ve spent in Pocahontas

ed in Pocahontas

ve long been sorry place to long ago ve to say that I ve many and relief ve ever used. I ve always given ed to do the best ed. The good- ion of his family is caused by or the dog of his head. A jury in pronounced it incurable into the operation. If he is by their verdict ed to be killed. The ed the dog and ad- ed to be killed. ed to be killed. ed to be killed.

Mistaken Diagnosis.

A song with the title "There's a Sigh in the Heart" was sent by a young man to his sweetheart, but the paper fell into the hands of the girl's father, a very unsentimental physician, who exclaimed:

"What wretched, unscientific rubbish is this? Who ever heard of such a case?"

He wrote on the outside:

"Mistaken diagnosis; no sigh in the heart possible. Sighs relate almost entirely to the lungs and diaphragm."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case (Deafness caused by catarrh) that we cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A New York pawnbroker asserts that his business always improves just before a presidential election, owing to the fact that many so-called "sports" pledge their personal effects toward the close of the campaign in order to raise money to bet on the result.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

The London Daily Mail says that the days of the banjo are numbered in England, and that that instrument will soon be included in the same category with the mouth organ and the accordion. The zither will probably be the favorite instrument during the coming Winter.

Good Position.

Trustworthy man wanted to travel. Experience not absolutely necessary. For particulars address Position Pub. Wks., Bedford City, Va.

Queer Uses of Indian Corn.

At the Paris Exposition there was a little showcase displaying the more important Indian corn products of this country.

They made an amazing display, including the following articles:

Corn pearls, barley, hulled corn, cream of maize, granulated cornmeal, canned green corn, canned hulled corn, hominy, samp, degerminated samp, cream meal, self-rising pancake flour, quick malt, brewers' grits, husks for mattresses, cellulose for packing the coffer-dams of battle-ships, paper stock prepared from corn-stalk, degerminated brewers' meal, Bourbon whiskey, alcohol, boiled cornmeal, hulled cornmeal, feed of ground blades, stalks and cobs, varnish, cob pipes, corn lager beer, table syrup, popcorn, table grits, British gum, salves, laundry starch, table starch, frumentum, flaked hominy, gum paste, corn oil, vulcanized corn oil, oil cake, grape sugar, gluten feed, glucose, confectioners' crystal glucose and confectioners' paste. Corn oil, vulcanized forms the basis of a substitute for rubber.

This substitute, compounded with 60 per cent. commercial rubber, is used in rubber boots, linoleum, wheel tires, buggy tops, and other articles. Crude corn oil has been used in the manufacture of toilet soap. Rectified, it is as clear as alcohol, and is the base of a beautiful white oil. The cob makes a pith is of value in making paper, varnish, films, imitation silks and gun cotton and other explosives.

Preacher and Tackle.

There is no question in the fact that Capt. Harmon, the plucky right tackle of the McKendree College football eleven, is also a Methodist preacher, whose vigor and earnestness in the pulpit even surpass his display of those same qualities on the gridiron. He is a fighter on the field of battle, naturally typifies the spirit that has done so much to dispel foolish prejudice and superstition, but he must be settled by a healthy and wholesome common sense. There has been a time in the country, and that not so long ago, when a minister of the Gospel would have been disciplined and disgraced for taking part in football matches as does the Rev. Capt. Harmon. Coincider with this footballing preacher, who is known affectionately that no clergyman had the makings of a right tackle in his saintly body.

DES OF WORKERS.

...erhaps man or woman is industrious. Our leisure class is small, ...g world very large. Many of our leading citizens of great wealth ...ir present ...

...ll hands and hustler in the ...industry." What is all this work ...ost cases it is for daily bread, ...or maintenance of others. Great ...ster work to acquire wealth. ...great commercial prominence ...ness men are examples of ...ersity, generosity and ambition ...ination of all classes of industry ...e object of every one fails to the ...on ill-health attacks him. ...ering health is the most vital ...to world for workers of every ...ion. The physician is the friend ...friend and nurse equally as a ...ter of the constitutional and ...is beyond all question. This ...ently endorses him professedly ...and helps human beings in ...ditions getting up to prime ...ion. The physician is the friend ...e, on the bottom of others ...ragement of either, or both, is ...to and blood. Nervous men ...the foundation of health and ...ing power is wonderful.

. Greene's
ERVURA
Blood and Nerves.

Live on Five Cents a Day.

...s a day is the cost of living ...Ruskinites or members of ...ty, which after the ...newhat famous in Tennessee ...ransported to a site near ...ga., where it now flourishes. ...ion is the secret of these ...economic conditions. By exercising thrift, discouraging all self-denial the daily expended purchases keep each Ruskinite robust ...l. The bill of fare (not re- ...no means palate-tickling, ...dequate and hygienic, and ...they like it. Most of ...living in the open air and ...rigorously. In any case ...proof of having demonstrated ...They are living on the ...y expenditure that is pos- ...hat is in triumph of a sort, ...e qualities of the fashion- ...economic miracle is accom- ...

...alone are bought at whole- ...large quantities. They are ...d in the community kitchen ...ere, by the colonists, ...do not employ servants. ...of the food is served in the ...ing room, where tables ...ten persons.

...are the chief article of the ...ans themselves. The ...munity itself they are abun- ...sheep. In seasons when ...tables are produced the ...living is increased from ...or cents.

...is Studied the Lesson.

...you know of the Mosque ...asked the teacher.

...Omar is a fine per- ...Tommy Tucker, "which ...ts a bottle at the drug ...

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Lack of Patience—Faith, Hope and Charity Shown in Many Hearts Where the Grace of Patience Is Wanting—Pity Rather Than Condemn the Erring.

[Copyright, 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This discourse of Dr. Talmage is a full length portrait of a virtue which all admire, and the lessons taught are very helpful; text, Hebrews x, 36, "Ye have need of patience."

Yes, we are in awful need of it. Some of us have a little of it, and some of us have none at all. There is less of this grace in the world than of almost any other. Faith, hope and charity are all seldom in a hundredth of souls where you find one specimen of patience. Paul, the author of the text, on a conspicuous occasion lost his patience with a coworker, and from the way he urges this virtue upon the Hebrews, upon the Corinthians, upon the Thessalonians, upon the Romans, upon the Colossians, upon the young theological student, Timothy, I conclude he was speaking out of his own need of more of this excellence. And I only wonder that he had any nerves left. Imprisonment, flagellation, Mediterranean ecclipse, arrest for treason and conspiracy, the sentence at the bar of preaching to angry mobs, those at the door of a theatre and those on the rocks of Mars hill, left him emaciated and invalid and with a broken voice and sore eyes and nerves a-jangle. He gives us a snap shot of himself when he describes his appearance and his sermonic delivery by saying, "In bodily presence weak and in speech contemptible," and refers to his influence as upon while, speaking of the ardent friendship of the Galatians, he says, "If it had been possible, ye would have plucked out your own eyes and have given them to me."

We all need to know what it is we have least of. Those of us with unimpressive visage most admire beauty; those of us who are most awkward most exalt dignified cadence; those of us with stammering speech most wonder at eloquence; those of us who are provoked at trifles most admire and long for meekness and calm endurance of patience. So Paul, with hands tremulous with the agitations of a lifetime, writes of the "God of all patience" and of "ministers of God in much patience" and of "patience of hope" and tells them to "follow after patience," and wants them to "run with patience," and speaks of those "strengthened with all might to all patience," and tells us all in the text as he makes the startling charge, "Ye have need of patience."

The recording angel, making a pen out of some plume of a bird of paradise, is not getting ready to write opposite your name anything applaudatory, for any sublime equilibrium of temperament is the result of worldly success. But suppose things mightily change with you, as they sometimes do change. You begin to go down hill, and it is amazing how many there are to help you down when you begin to go in that direction. A great investment fails. The Chicago silver mine ceases to yield. You get land poor; your mills, that yield-ed marvels of wealth, are eclipsed by mills with newly invented machinery; you get under the feet of the bears of Wall street. For the first time in your life you need to borrow money, and no one is willing to lend. Under the harrowing worries you get into a nervous prostration. If the social calls made upon you now the first half of the hallway is empty, and your chief callers are your visitors and the family physician, who comes to learn the effect of the last prescription. Now you understand how people can become pessimistic and cynical and despairful. You need of patience. Yes, you confess. Now you need something that you have not. But I know of a re-enforcement that you can get, and how will accept it. Now over comes on the road or the sidewalk a messenger of God. Her attire is unpretending. She has no wings, for she is not an angel, but there is something in her countenance that fairly illumines the entrance. She comes up the steps that once were populous with the affluent and into the hallways that your tapestry is getting faded and frayed, the place now all empty of worldly admirers. I will tell you her name if you would like to know it. She is baptized her and gave her the right name. Her name is brilliant, but strong. There is a deep quiethood in her manner and her firmness in her tread, and in her hand is a scroll whose contents are precious. Now from heaven. She was born in the throne room of the King. This is Patience. "Ye have need of patience."

First, patience with the faults of others. No one keeps the Ten Commandments entirely well. Even the supposed perfect Christian will sometimes be shall come nearer to keeping. If we break some of the commandments ourselves we have no right on those who break others of the ten? If you will turn to the eighteenth verse of the twentieth chapter of Exodus, why should we so severely excoriate those who run against another in the tide of life? Until we are perfect ourselves we ought to be lenient with our neighbor's imperfections. Perhaps he is prone not to tolerance for theft, when pecuniarity is worse than theft, for, while the latter is robbery of man, the former is robbery of God. Perhaps he is given to defamation and detraction and yet feels himself holy. Let him look at the law of the ancient tabernacle was at its most burnished like a looking glass, so that those who were about to enter it might see their need of washing, and if by the burnished glass of God's discovered our own need of moral cleansing we would be more lenient of denunciation. The most of our faults are not sins, but infirmities, and if you and I had been reared in the same iniquitous trade, and had all our surroundings the same, and the baleful influences we would probably have been just as badly, perhaps worse.

We also need more patience with slow results of Christian work. We want to see many people be good immediately and succeeded. The world is improving, but improving so so deliberate a rate; why not hasten it? Why not have everybody in the world become born in a day, why not the good chariot take absolute speed? I do not know. I only know that it is God's way. We whose cradle and grave are so near together have to hurry up, but God, who has all eternity before him, is in no hurry from overlooking to overlooking. He takes a thousand years to make a tree and only a day to make a man. He made acorns and he made pumpkins. He made acorns and he made grapes. What fine look only a few months to the acorn and the pumpkin, but the grapes that the foxes of the world were sour as being from the vine of Sodom and the vineyard of Gomorrah, and the vineyard of Engedi and the vineyard of Eshcol. Why were some things made in a day and others in a thousand years? Why were some things made in a day and others in a thousand years? Why were some things made in a day and others in a thousand years?